### THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

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# Let The Journal Follow You.

Are you going away for the summer? If so, you will want to keep in touch with home. The simplest and best way to do this while absent is to have The Journal to follow you by mail Leave your order for the paper before starting. The address will be changed as often as desired.

The statesmen who were horrifled at th administration of the water cure in Manila make no protest against the burning of negroes in oil in the South.

A Chicago paper calls the men who ran the corn corner "vultures," possibly be cause all of them left that city as soon as they had secured their pelf.

An idea of the growth of the rural delivery system may be derived from the fact that 700 carriers are paid their salaries through the Indianapolis postoffice. It has added materially to the work required in

One result of the miners' convention quite apart from its effect on the strike is th decided indorsement and impulse it gave to the principle of observing contracts. This will be felt throughout the country, and even outside of labor unions.

Since their return to Nebraska, both of the senators from that State have been made to feel the decided disapproval of Republicans of their opposition to the President's Cuban policy. They are getting an accession of information.

Perhaps it would be well for the secretary of the navy to accept the resignation of Naval Constructor Hobson on the ground that his conduct is not always creditable to the navy. He seems to have very | Philadelphia in July of that year. The relittle to do in the navy, so his services could be dispensed with.

The trial of the new warship Maine shows it to be the fastest of the new ships yet launched. In 1885 several estimable American journals urged the policy of having our warships built in Great Britain because we knew nothing about ship building. It seems that we have learned.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association has initiated a movement to secure uniform laws in all the States relative to trusts and corporations, domestic as well as foreign. It is believed that such uniformity of legislation would be a great point gained in the solution of the trust question.

Following fast after the fall of the Campanile at Venice comes word that the famous basilica Palladiana, at Vicenza, forty miles west of Venice, is in a dangerous condition, and that the Egyptian Sphinx is rapidly decaying. Perhaps, however, these stories are designed to stimulate American travel.

At first reading of the dispatch saying that President Roosevelt emphatically "denounces" the rumor of his daughter's engagement as false it might seem that either President or printer was in error and meant to "deny." On reflection, however, it must be admitted that "denounce" is the proper word to apply to unauthorfzed statements of New York yellow papers concerning private affairs.

The acting state geologist of Pennsylvania has made the startling discovery that the mercurial barometers in the United States Weather Bureau at Harrisburg show that that city and vicinity have been uplifted nearly seven feet, which he attributes to the recent earthquakes at Martinique. This is interesting, and seems to require a scientific explanation unless the geologist is laboring under a delusion.

The growth of language does not always imply the addition of new words. There is "merger," for instance. Merger is found in dictionaries of very respectable age, but it is only lately that it has come into such common use as to appear in the news columns every day, often in headlines. It is shorter than "consolidation," does not rouse immediate antagonisms and suspicions as "trust," and everything considcred. seems likely to have a long-continued period of usefulness.

The selection of Edwin A. Abbey and work for the Pennsylvania Capitol at Harrisburg is attracting much attention unqualified approval of artists and archi-

work among several artists, each working be absent months-those of whom they prudes and regard even the scientific according to his own ideas, and thus pre- | read in the novels and the magazines-are | mention of certain of the facts of life and venting unity and harmony. This fault is of little consequence in the affairs of men. | nature as literary indecency, the books Washington, and, according to some critics, occupation every day he is absent from his | their elimination likely to lessen the usein the Boston Public Library. In appoint- place has a right to feel that he is of more | fulness of public libraries to people who ing to the work the two men named the | consequence to the mechanism of industry Pennsylvania committee in charge was not | and business than the man whose absence | them. governed entirely by the fact that each | during months is not an embarrassment. stands high if not highest in his own line, It is when the factor of comfort in exbut by the sentimental consideration that | istence is taken into consideration that the both men, as well as the architect of the stay-at-home has the best of it. The regu- novels he is not consistent with himself. building, were born in that State. Mr. Bar- lation vacation involves a trip of some dis- After saying that every book should be nard is proudly claimed as an Indianian | tance by rail, in which, in the usual va- | read before it is placed on the shelves, he also, but this claim is based on the fact | cation season, one can get more real dis- | adds that there are certain authors whom that as a boy he lived in Madison, this | comfort for the money expended than by | we know it is safe to buy without reading. State, where his parents now reside. He any other device. This is particularly the Everything written by Mr. Howells, Mr. ranks as a genius, being considered by many critics in this country and abroad excursion, with excursion rates and have demonstrated that they always prothe greatest living sculpter.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME. A noticeable feature of modern reformatory movements is the growing interest Persons sending the Journal through the mails | in the prevention of crime as against its punishment. As long as crime exists, and that will be always, it must be punished, but the tendency of punishment is more and more towards reformation of the criminal. Out of this have grown movements for the prevention of crime, especially by reforming juvenile delinquents and preventing them from entering permanently on criminal ways. The old adage that "prevention is better than cure" applies in this as in many other cases. It is much easier to prevent the formation of criminal habits than it is to cure them after they are formed-so much easier that the efforts of society should be directed more to saving children than to punishing or reforming adults. Much has been done in this direction, but a great deal more remains to be done, for the ranks of crime, already full to overflowing, are being constantly recruited from those of youthful delinquents. How to arrest or minimize the process is one of the most difficult problems of the One feature of juvenile refom work which

is having excellent results is what is known as the probation system. This involves either in terms or in effect a suspension of septence in the case of juvenile offenders, the child being permitted to return to his own home, there to remain under the oversight of a probation officer, and subject to further court proceedings in the case of misconduct. The probation officer is expected to keep informed of the child's conduct, to aid him, if necessary, in securing and keeping employment and to act in general as adviser, friend and protector. Probation thus combines the giving of "one more chance" to the boy who has faced the prospect of being deprived of his liberty, the holding over him of the continuing possibility of punishment for deeds already done if his conduct fails to be exemplary, and the advice, encouragement and assistance of a competent friend. It is a modification of the parole system. It is in force by law in several States and in fifteen of the largest cities of the country, including New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Washington, Buffalo and others. In Massachusetts the law is compulsory and in New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island it is permissive Illinois was the first State to establish court devoted exclusively to children's cases and held entirely apart from courts dealing with adults. This court was established in Chicago under the provisions of the juvenile court law of 1890. The experience of the court has vindicated the utility of the probation system. Of 2,378 children tried before the court during the year ending June 30, 1901, 1,534 were returned to parents under probation officers. Of this number less than 10 per cent. were returned to the court for further proceedings during the year. The presumption is that a very large majority were saved without the disgrace of being sent to a reform school. A similar law was enacted in Pennsylvania in 1901 and a juvenile court was opened in

vised charter of New York city, which took effect Jan. 1, 1902, provides a separate court for children. The enactment of the law in Pennsylvania was experimental. The current number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science has an article by Judge A. M. Beitler, of Philadelphia, in which he gives his qualified approval to the operation of the law. He thinks a much larger proportion of youthful delinquents are saved under the probation system than were under the old system when they were either sent to jail or the house of refuge or released without any supervision. As to the probation offi-

cer feature he says: It is just here that the juvenile court act, in my judgment, offers its greatest good that sect holds to be pernicious. Such and opens up a new chanec to deal intelligently with the case of a delinquent. Instead of making the child promise to be of good sense. good and sending him home, the court places him in charge of a probation officer and then lets him go home. Sometimes the result is that for the first time a boy is given a fair chance in the battle of life to make something of himself. Many of the cases of delinquents brought into court exhibit weakness, incapacity and sometimes a worse condition on the part of the parents. Their offending is sometimes passive, sometimes active. The probation officer becomes ing him against himself, and, in some cases, against his parents. A few months practical working of the act has shown what a wonderful agency for good the pro- lished, he says truly, but he is not bation officer is.

The judge who writes this is evidently i sympathy with the law, and his testimony as to its operation is valuable. The law based on the correct theory-that of saving children from becoming criminals by taking them at the very threshold of a criminal career and bringing them under the watchknows how to guide and restrain them, an tence to aid him. Every large city in the country should have a separate juvenile

## court and the probation system.

THE STAY-AT-HOMES. The majority of people ought to be able to congratulate themselves that they are not obliged, or rather are not so situated, that they can take a vacation during the Many have cares which keep them at home. The increasing years have made their presence in business and affairs increasingafter trying it, that home in the hot season comfort are essential features.

For the large number who cannot take after affairs and keep the wheels of in- rules off the shelves any book to which fects. The mistake usually made where dustry and business turning have the con- any patron of the institution raises ob- those magnificent daughter States oversea

noticeable in the Congressional Library at At any rate, the man who is missed in his thus likely to be cast out are numerous and

an abundance of money the accommodations are not nearly so comfortable as at are uncomfortable, the chairs are not easy, fare. At home the days may be hot, but | the line is difficult to draw. the person who stays at his employment can find comfortable spots, and at night at all? In every well-regulated public he has the run of the house if others are absent, and has quiet and freedom from | children, and careful supervision prevents the disturbing noises of too-near neighbors and the mosquitoes. In fact, the stay-athome, either from necessity or choice, is every way better off than those who go be a department for literature tested and chasing about during vacations under the | found perfectly innocuous-passed on by a delusion that they are resting. He needs | committee of matrons if necessary-and let not the consolation of those who go to re- the young people get their books from its sorts and labor under the delusion that | shelves. Then let the other shelves be filled they are places of recreation.

### AN ILLOGICAL OBJECTION.

An exchange criticises the national convention of teachers because of the favorable attitude it assumed to the proposi- | be even really improper characters. There, tion to have the Bible read in the schools | for instance, is Maeterlinck's new drama, as all other books. Its argument is the old | "Monna Vanna." Since the dramatic cenone, namely, that the state has no right | sor of London has forbidden it to be to teach religion. On that ground, objec- played in the public theaters of that city, tion could be made to the reading of his- it is safe to predict that librarians will tory or mythology, since ancient history contains the religious superstitions of the the high literary authorities of England nations which filled the world's stage be- have called it great. According to the New all history and mythology, yet idolatry and paganism can be read about in state schools to the end that the pupil may have a knowledge of the past and incidentally of the influence of religious, beliefs upon the age; but the Bible, which contains the elementary principles of a newer and living religion and the highest code of ethics, cannot even be read as a text-book in literature. It is probable that text-books are admitted in the schools in which the development of civilization and the beginning of the Christian era are set forth, and even the creeds of the churches which have influenced the ages may be stated, but when it comes to opening the Bible in the observed and the reading must be pro-

The number of intelligent people who will deny that the living and potential civilization of the age cannot be called Christian is comparatively few. It is a civilization which had its birth in the teachings of the principles of Christianity, and those nations which have greatest power in the world and which secure to the world the greatest freedom and privilege are those in which the ideas of Christian ethics as taught in the gospels are best understood and practiced. The nations which are most intelligent and progressive are those in which the people are most familiar with and can read the Bible, no matter what version, simply because nowhere else are the principles which are necessary to the highest

civilization so clearly set forth. Admitting the facts which prove that the teachings of the Bible are the underlying principles of our civilization, it seems strange that intelligent people should be so prompt in declaring that the Bible shall not be read in the public schools lest some child shall obtain opinions therefrom which will peril its happiness in a future state. This objection might have had force with mere sectarians years ago when men were punished for believing or not believing certain things, but it should not have force to-day, when it is insisted that the needs a better knowledge of Christian civilization is generally admitted, yet the book which contains its elementary principles is kept out of the schools provided by advanced civilization lest some individual shall imbibe religious beliefs which this or reasoning cannot commend itself to people

## BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES.

The chief of the circulating department of the New York Public Library is quoted as saying that one of the features of library work in the future will probably be a central bureau for the appraisal of the boy's watchman and his friend, guard- literature, especially new books, for the benefit of librarians in general. No individual librarian can read all that are pubsurely right when he says that every book should be read from beginning to end before it is placed on the shelves. There are many books, such as histories, scientific and religious works, biographies, etc., the names of whose authors are sufficient guaranty of their quality and merit. Where the writers are comparatively unknown, the prospectus issued by reputable publishers, indeed, such publishers' imprint may well be accepted as reasonable proof that the volumes contain nothing which renders them unsuitable for general circulation. This New York librarian announces that as the firrst point to be covered in estimating a book, "the appraiser should state whether or not it contains any scenes, any features, discussions or language which render it unfit for the shelves of a public library. If there are the book must be excluded," he continues, "even though, from a literary point of view, the book may be a great one, and even though it may appeal to people of cultivated tastes and higher character. But in a public library there must be nothing which would provoke criticism as unsuitable for young folk." This last pronounceis the best place for vacation, if rest and | ment raises the old question as to whether | for emphasizing the great and distinguished cultivated people have any rights in a part he played in the British-Boer war. public library, or whether its books must all be gauged according to the intellectual Evidently the New York man

know books and are able to appreciate

Of course this New York librarian has fiction rather than other departments of literature in mind, but even in regard to case if advantage is taken of an James, Mr. Cable and other authors who delays. Unless the excursionist has duce works of a certain grade is purchased. Yet but a little while ago a writer in a New York literary periodical home. The rooms are smaller, the beds | demonstrated to his own satisfaction in two or three columns of space that Henry and the food is not so good as is provided | James's later novels are not only immoral at home, even if there is a printed bill of | but positively shameless! So, it is plain, Why draw the line at the young person

library there is a department for young them from taking out unsuitable books. Why should not children of a larger growth be protected in the same way? Let there with books which the really literary people care to read; books which are great in thought or style, even though the people who move through their pages do not all belong to the most select society and may pass it by as forbidden, even though all York man's dictum, because it is not meat for babes it must therefore not be put

The trouble is, as pointed out a few days librarians. It is not enough that they know something about the contents of every volume on their shelves, if that were possible-they must have the knowledge of literary values, the ability to compare, to appreciate, the inborn love for books as literature. Naturally, the qualification is not common among librarians, since no amount of training in their profession will foolish controversy arises over the character and quality of the volumes offered for their approval.

A national congress of apple-growers is to be held next December at some point is the Mississippi valley, presumably St Louis. The movers in the enterprise are Missouri and Illinois apple-growers. No Indianians are mentioned, probably for the reason that comparatively few residents of this State are interested in the apple industry. There are sporadic instances of Indiana farmers who take especial care of their orchards, graft, cultivate, improve, spray, etc., but for the most part this portion of their possessions is neglected and the crop is of the cider apple variety, or wormy or otherwise inferior. One hears Michigan apples, Missouri apples and Illinois apples spoken of in terms of praise, and they command good prices, but the Indiana apple does not figure commercially to any extent. The fact that there has hitherto been no national organization of commercial applegrowers has led to the present movement, The president of the Mississippi Valley Association is quoted as saying: "We are all fruit-tree enthusiasts, and, although we have commercial orchards of our own, believe that no man can make a better into plant an orchard. We have no fear of overproduction. With the present-day cold storage facilities it is an impossibility." It place in public schools. That the world ers to take note of this December meeting ceedings how best to add another profitable crop to their own output.

There seems to be no possible reason which should have weight with fair-minded men why the petition of the Merchants' Association for authority to establish a heating and lighting plant in the business portion of the city should not be granted. All that the association proposes to do is to heat and light the buildings which its members occupy or own. To the association it means a cheap and safe system of heating and getting rid of the smoke and dirt so ruinous to many goods which attend the burning of soft coal. While so many advantages will be realized from the erection of one plant by business men, the public will be rid of the greater part of the smoke which has been so obnoxious to a large part of the city. The franchise asked for will come up in the Council to-morrow night and should be granted promptly that the construction

may begin at once. The press very generally is commending the wisdom of the address of President Mitchell before the miners' convention in this city. He has put labor unionism in a new light before the country. For years the leadership of such men as Debs and Irons has been held up to the discredit of labor organizations, but now comes a man at the head of the largest labor organization in the world with an address full of reason, free from class appeal, and based upon the principles of justice, in language such as only men who know the best can use. It is safe to say, in view of the comments of the press, that no speech has been more generally read and approved. Mr. Mitchell has rendered the cause which he has espoused the highest service it is possible for a man

The London Daily Mail makes the recent accident to Mr. Chamberlain an occasion "There is no one," says the Mail, "who does not recognize that it is in no small measure owing to his far-seeing statesmanship switched off on another game." and persistent appeal to the higher emotions in the colonies that much of the supmural decorations and statuary are de- solation that they are essential characters jection. Inasmuch as a great many un- was due." Those who in the early part of

sired for public buildings is to divide the in the world's work, while those who can cultivated readers of books are prurient Mr. Chamberiain's career regarded him as need a girl in the lace department, at \$5 a week, great plan of unifying the mother country and the colonies, and that he has succeeded beyond any other British statesman of

A Beran dispatch in yesterday's Journal stated that leading members of the Polish aristocracy resident in Berlin are organizing with the object of refusing court invitations on account of Emperor William's anti-Polish speech at Marienburg. The Marienburg speech referred to was one in which the Emperor denounced the Polish propaganda, and called on all Germans to crush the efforts of the Poles to re-establish their language, religion and former prestige. The speech was more strenuous than tactful. The Poles are a proud people, and the German government has undertaken a difficult task in trying to prevent them from maintaining their customs, language and tradi-

Rev. Dr. Coburn, of Chicago, makes the startling declaration that this century has opened with more outward manifestations of superstition than its two immediate predecessors. To prove his assertion he declares that "palmistry, astrology, occultism, magical processes and fortune telling are now publicly and openly patronized in a way that would have been scandalous in the eighteenth century." This is simply untrue for the most part, since people are led by curiosity to patronize such humbugs. The preacher does not find intelligent people believing in witchcraft and the punishment of witches.

The adoption of a new army uniform of olive drab color will break into some patriotic traditions of long standing. There can be no more allusions to the "boys in blue," and the "blue and the gray" will represent two uniforms instead of one. The refrain 'Three cheers for the red, white and blue' relates to the flag, but somehow it has There may have been some practical arguments in favor of the change, but the sentimental ones were all against it.

Evangelist Munhall, who has had a good deal to say lately in condemnation of the higher criticism, is "roasted" unmercifully therefor in a recent issue of Zion's Herald, a Methodist paper. Three years ago, it says, the Herald hinted to Dr. Munhall that Now it is further convinced of this, and says that "Dr. Munhall's knowledge, as shown by his writings, has the same value literary feeling-a sense, an instinct, or in theology as Brother Jasper's in astronomy. And a refutation would be equally impossible in either case, and for manifest reasons. We commend to Dr. Munhall the example of the psalmist who said, 'I exercise not myself in matters too high for me.' " The Herald also quotes Chancellor Day as saying: "The idea of this man Munhall setting up as a defender of the church against higher criticism! He would not know higher criticism if he were to meet it on the road." The Herald concludes its remarks thus: "There is no crisis in Methodism. The crisis is in Munhallism. His crude evangelism, a caricature of the gospel, is no longer effective or remunerative. Hence all these tears. The doctor, who is duly alive to his own financial interests, supposes that higher criticism is to blame and thinks by these ignorant farragos and unprincipled slanders and libels to put off the evil day. But higher criticism has nothing to do with it. The passing of Munhallism is solely due to the growth and spread of intelligence. It cannot be prevented even by the study of Dr. Munhall's books and lectures, which are author at very reasonable rates." This is plain language to be used by religious brethren. Is it to be regarded as "higher

"The Arctic Brotherhood" is an organization formed at Skaguay, Alaska, four years ago for social and benevolent purposes. Camp Nome, No. 9, of this brotherhood, situated at Nome, Alaska, has established a clubroom where its members can meet during the seven frigid months in which they are cut off from communication with appropriate money for literature, and so makes an appeal to the people "back home" for contributions of books and periodicals. This is a call that should touch the sympathies and meet with generous response-and the response should not ular mails to that far northern region is short. At the cost of a few cents postage to each sender a good deal of pleasure can be afforded these isolated Americans. John T. Reed is chief of the camp.

One New York writer expresses irritation because people persist in saying "private yacht." when the word yacht signifies private pleasure vessel, and there is no such thing as a public yacht. Another New York editor is annoyed because an uncultured public constantly uses the phrase 'free pass," when, as a matter of course, a "pass" is necessarily free. Indignant as they are, however, it is probable that neither of these finicky editors would object to owning a private yacht or would refuse a free pass.

Minister Wu is quoted as saying that what China needs most is education, railroads and newspapers. It might be thought by some that he has put these needs in reverse order, since education can be gained from newspapers. On reflection, however, it seems probable that he is right. Education-of a kind-can be had without the aid of either railroads or newspapers, but newspapers, at least dailies, have to wait upon the railroads for distri-

The postoffice authorities are said to be considering the advisability of issuing a series of small sized 2-cent stamps suitable on the little envelopes employed by society ladies for the transmission of cards, notes, invitations, etc. This will be perfectly lovely of the department, but un less it issues these stamps in a variety of colors to suit the tints of fashionable stationery all the social requirements will not be met.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, has invented a "cold stove," by which he claims that a room can be cooled as simply and inexpensively as it can be heated. If Professor Moore will make haste and get his stove on the market he will confer a great favor on a perspiring public.

## THE HUMORISTS.

A Railway Deal.

Washington Star. "Did you say Hiram lost that hundred dollars of his in a railway deal?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Corntossel. "I didn't know he was a financier." "He ain't any. This deal was in a smokin' car. They started playin' euchre and then

## Which Did She Take?

The manager of the department store looked "Yes," he said, in answer to her inquiry, "we

and one in the candy department, at \$3 a week. Which place would you prefer?" The girl replied-

Well, what did she reply?

Mae-I got even with Bessle for snubbing me.

Mae-I told that young man who calls on her

Sufficient Cause.

"Did you ever see such wild-flowers?" he ex-

"You'd be just as wild yourself," protested :

modest daisy indignantly, "if you had a lot of

chumps picking at you and walking all over

Too Busy for That.

"It must be nice to be a farmer and watch the

"Ma'am," replied the horny-handed son of the

soil, "that sounds fine, but any farmer'll tel

you that when he stops to watch his crops grow

Fatal Coincidences.

"I didn't know you suffered from indigestion."

of it every time I've applied to him for

Its Effect.

"It's too bad," said the person who rever

ences antiquities, "that the bell tower of St

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION.

mock selves that daily appear.-Judith's

I am old enough to have outlived my

disillusions. I am old enough to have

He turned out that girl, his niece, He

played square with the fambly.-Red

A man not infrequently lies with reckless

truth without clothing it with sufficient

covering to hide even its nakedness.-Buell

the valley of death, for then and there I

the sweet carol of birds, and saw before

me that shimmering, misty veil which

separates us from the great beyond.

A normally-constituted Englishman no

tax. He abandons the country during the

three pleasantest months of the year, not

because it is beautiful, for he is sublimely

unconscious that it is beautiful, but be-

cause, during those months, in the coun-

try, there is nothing he can course, hunt

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS

Mrs. Hetty Green has offered to erect for

Chesterton, Ind., a village of 200 popula-

tion, a Masonic hall on the site of one re-

cently burned. Andrew Carnegie has offered

the same village a library on his usual

Nurse Toppan. She is Mis Christine Nis-

sen, of Jamaica Plain, Mass. Miss Toppan

nursed her in 1889, and gave her a nar-

cotic which almost killed her, but from

which she escaped and, becoming suspi-

what he calls a "piano typewriter," an in-

after attaching the new machine, work

out his theme on the piano-playing the

instrument in the ordinary fashion with

be writing a record of the notes he strikes.

the ordinary sounds-and at the same time

The first relaxation of the Queen of Eng-

land after the recovery of her husband

was professionally pronounced to be but

was played with one of the Queen's ladies-

in-waiting and adds that, as the lady was

courteous and the Queen still at a high

Edward Everett Hale bases his plea for

conditions: First, to persons who have

never permanently abandoned their na-

tive State; second, to those who have paid

taxes since reaching manhood; third, to

persons eighty or eighty-five years old. Dr.

Hale thinks \$100 a year would keep old

A new feature of Sunday-school work

has been introduced into a Chicago church

Every baby born in Oak Park is imma-

said: "And there's Dolliver, too. Now, Dol

Lodge's mind reminds me of the soil of

f Charkoff, a wealthy Russian, who is

closely related to both contestants, He has

put up a purse of 10,000 roubles (about \$5,000)

for the game, three-fourths to go to the

After seven and thirty years of service in

the manuscript department of the British

Museum, Dr. Walter de Gray Birch has re-

tired. His principal work has been the

preparation of the catalogues of all the

MSS., and the arrangement and description

of charters, rolls and seals. Archaeology,

among his special subjects, and he is a

leading authority on the Anglo-Saxon.

mediaeval Latin, Portuguese and Spanish

languages. Finally, he is an expert detec-

tive of forged writing, and has often made

his appearance in the witness box at the

The fire of heaven is on the dusty ways.

The wayside blossoms open to the blaze,

My fellow-men deceive me oft,

I'm sometimes glad they do:

If all they said were true.

This world would be a fearful place

winner and one-fourth to the loser.

liver is a vice presidential impossibility.

folks from the poorhouse.

importance in the community.

cultivated.

law courts.

A Buffalo man has completed work

cious, dismissed her attendant.

One person has been found who escaped

or shoot .- The Lady Paramount.

went down into it. I found it dark only

little way; then light came.

-Judith's Garden.

crops grow," said the sweet young thing.

laimed as he walked with her afield.

A Good Listener. Detroit Free Press.

New York Sun.

Catholic Standard.

Chicago Evening Post.

they don't grow."

Philadelphia Press.

Baltimore American

Mark's fell, isn't it?"

ver again."

of Destiny

Garden

Red Saunders.

-Tales of Destiny

good .- The Lady Paramount.

at school.

Ethel-What did you do?

Mr. Jumer-You seem to like to talk to Whilks. Mr. Jimps-Yes; he never reads the papers, and everything you tell him is news. A Quaint Liquor Chest Once Owned by Giving Her a Bad Name. the British Governor Hamilton-

that she used to be the best debater in her class | Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 19.-Judge Charles B. Lasselle, of Logansport, has in his possession the only revolutionary relic of Indiana. The relic is a quaint old liquor chest and has quite an interesting history. Originally it belonged to Governor Hamilton, the British Governor of this Western territory, and was in his possession for many years before it came into the possession of the ancestors of the present owner. Governor Hamilton brought the chest from his native country, Scotland, when he first came to America, and whenever he traveled the chest was taken with him. Aside from its age it is valuable

as being connected with prominent places

PROBABLY THE MOST REMARKABLE

ONE TO BE FOUND IN INDIANA.

Left at Vincennes.

and epochs in the State's history. The chest is made of mahogany, and no mark of the woodworker's hand mars its smooth, unpolished, unvarnished beauty. The grain of the wood stands out beauti-"Yes," said the bill clerk, "if it wasn't for fully, and age has only deepened the rich several severe attacks of indigestion, I'd have a tints of the wood. In appearance the chest resembles a huge block of mahogany, and "Don't I, though? My boss has had an attack has nothing to attract the attention more than an ordinary block of wood. The exterior gives no hint of its age, use or history, and it is only when the owner eagerly points out its value that the visitor takes a second look at the massive and unlovely box, for to most observers it is nothing more than a large box. It is 19 by 18 inches "Awful," answers the individual with the and stands 1414 inches high. The material weary brow. "Awful! Why, it started old man of which it is made is three-fourths of an Gaddaboute to telling of his European travels all inch thick, and there is no fancy work in its make-up. It stands a plain, unpretentious chest, old-fashioned in every detail, guiltless of carving, varnish or nails. Ev-She had reached the age when all women | ery jointure is made by dovetailing, and em young who are under forty.-Tales | the only nails used are those with which the lid has been repaired. The only thing She blushed real nice. I like to see a about the outside of the chest to suggest woman blush. It's a trick they can't learn. an attempt at ornamentation is the handles, which are large, solid brass affairs, Boarding houses are like prisons in that rudely but artistically carved. The hanvital things are occultly communicated. dles have been worn almost smooth by much handling, and the metal has taken You know as well as I we women keep on a dark hue suggestive of age. our real selves behind bars, and it is our

The lid is kept closed by the mortise lock, not unlike the locks of to-day, although this one must be at least two hundred years old. The chest is in a remarkable state of learned that the good things of life are preservation and shows very few marks of travel, although it traveled across the Seems like the good Lord was kind of United States at a time when traveling careless when he built Jonesy, but when was both dangerous and slow. The only damage to the chest is a crack across the lid. This was caused by a knot in the board from which the lid was made, having been unnoticed in the cutting of the lumber, and the rough handling to which the chest has been subjected during its ments of indifference he will confess the later journeys in the more modern conveyances. To repair the lid, two double, wedgeshaped pieces of mahogany were cut and mortised into the lid, they are still further I don't believe there is any need to fear secured by two sprigs, small nails without heads, which are almost unnoticeable when properly driven. The crack is spreading Beautiful flowers sprang along my pathway. I heard and is now quie distinct; in time the lid will have to be repaired again even though the chest now receives the best of care. MADE TO HOLD BOTTLES.

Opening the chest, one finds the most interesting part of the box. The inside is divided into nine compartments, by onefourth inch partitions. No two of these compartments are of the same size, as are the bottles or rather jars, which they hold firmly in the chest. The sides of the chest and the partitions are lined with a coarse woven, nappy woolen cloth called baize, which greatly reduces the jar and does away with all fear of scratching the botties. Baize resembles the hopsacking of a few years ago more than anything in the modern weaves. The great massive lid is padded with hair excelsior, over which is stretched a square of baize, making the lid fit down very closely over the glass stoppers of the bottles.

The baize covering is much moth eaten, especially that lining the lid, where the excelsior is protruding through large, ragged holes. The cloth on the partition walls and sides of the chest is alive but hundreds of the eggs can be counted clinging to the sides and bottom of the chest like tiny balls of cotton.

The huge bottles resemble somewhat large fruit jars, and each holds a little over a gallon. The sides are flat, with square corners, while the tops are round, Only one of the bottles remains unbroken, and no two of them are alike in size, each fitting into its own compariment. The ni whist. London gossip says that the game | bottles will hold about twelve gallons.

The most interesting feature of this chest is its history. The original owner, Govnervous pitch, the royal player was an easy ernor Hamilton, commander of the British force in Indiana, brought the chest with him from Scotland when he first came to America. Governor Hamilton was stationed at Vincennes, and it was there that he made the acquaintance of Francis Bosseron, the grandfather of the present owner of the chest, Judge Charles B. Lasselle, Governor Hamilton and Captain Bosseron became very intimate friends, although on opposing sides in a military sense.

In 1779 Governor Hamilton was arrested,

charged with having sent the British

forces and the Indians under his com-Presbyterian Church, and is thenceforth a member of the school. Every child on the mand into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky roll is remembered each birthday with flowand Virginia to murder the inhabitants. ers or some other gift, and, by other at-Before being taken to Virginia, where he tentions shown him, made to realize his was to be tried by court-martial, Governor Congressman Steele, of Indiana, says that | Hamilton gave the chest to his friend, the meanest thing he ever heard said of | Captain Francis Bosseron, with the understanding that if he was acquitted he remark about Dolliver, of Iowa. The Maine would return for the chest, and if he failed man and some others were talking about to return Bosseron was to keep the chest candidates for Vice President, and Recd as a memento of his friend. Hamilton was never tried, the case was About a par with this was ex-Senator Pettigrew's remark about Cabot Lodge; Quebec immediately after his release. New England-impoverished, but highly Shortly after going to Quebec he was appointed minister to the West Indies, and A remarkable game of chess which may he left America without claiming of Capbe fully five years long has been opened tain Bosseron his liquor chest. The chest between Mr. S. Kaiser, of Canton, O., and Mr. H. Bloch, of Warsaw, Russia, Tne remained in the possession of Captain game will be carried on through the mails. Bosseron until his death in 1791, after Four moves have already been made. The which it was owned by his sister. In 1851 game was prompted by Charles Rosenblum.

Judge Lasselle, a grandson of Captain Bosseron, while visiting his home in Vincennes, found and secured possession of the almost-forgotten relic, which he always keeps in a prominent place in his office in the courthouse. The judge is very fond of telling the story of the chest, and claims for it the distinction of being the only revolutionary relic in Indiana.

### Profit in Soda Water. New York Evening Post.

heraldry and ecclesiastical history are The soda water counter in this drug store is nearly always crowded. Five men are busy there with the faucets and spigots all day long. One customer asked the dispenser at the end of the counter how much business the fountain "did" during the

"Our gross receipts, year in and year out, are more than \$60,000," he replied, and when The whole wood-world is one full peal of praise, the customer expressed surprise he said: "Why, at Blank's place they take in much more than that, because he's open twenty. four hours a day. "And what's the pront?" the customer

pursued "About 100 per cent."